

No. 6 1823

1877

On  
The Use  
of  
The Cold Affusion  
In  
Certain Diseases.

By  
William Lenoir

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Inaugural Essay,  
on  
The Remedial Efficacy  
of  
The Cold Effusion;  
in  
Certain Diseases.

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By  
Politha. Laws <sup>Pop'd March 20<sup>th</sup> 1823</sup>  
of Dover, Delaware.

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Nullam est jam dictum, quod  
non dictum prius. <sup>Veritas.</sup>

---

November 1822.

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The President of the  
The College of Physicians  
The College of Surgeons  
The College of Physicians and Surgeons  
The College of Physicians and Surgeons

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The College of Surgeons  
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The College of Physicians and Surgeons

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To

The Medical Professors  
In

The University of Pennsylvania,  
This Essay  
is

Respectfully Dedicated,

as  
A Tribute of Respect to them,  
Individually as Gentlemen, and  
collectively as forming

The First Medical School  
In

The United States.  
By the Author.

Benjamin Lawrence

The Medical Professor

The University of Pennsylvania

The College

Philadelphia, Delaware

to the Honorable the President and  
Fellowship of the University

of the University of Pennsylvania

The Medical Professor



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Preface.

In selecting the following subject for my Inaugural Dissertation, I am not conscious that I am about to advance anything which has peculiar claims to originality of thought, or which has never been sanctioned by the experience, and supported by the reflections of others. But in obedience to that law, which requires every candidate for a Degree of Medicine, to write an Essay on some medical subject, the following treatise, the first fruit of a Medical education, is submitted for your examination: and I shall have attained my object if it should be found, that I have argued and properly explained a subject, which is interesting and important to the Profession, by a proper disposition and comparison of the sentiments of those who have gone before me, and by fair deductions from the facts which they have established.

Indeed the time which is allotted to a Student for the prosecution of his Medical studies, is so short, and the Authors that have written on every subject in Medicine are so numerous, that little more can be repeated ~~than~~ in an Inaugural dissertation than a compilation of facts selected from the best Authors. Even

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the extinction and error must, not from the most  
calculated utility is a loss, when you, again directed  
by experience, only propose an emblem: then a  
Catharine did this, and has told us: "If you adhere to  
one or the other, you are inevitably wrong; if you mean  
you are liberal; and indeed to what if spent in  
practice will hardly lead to a liberal, but, to  
certain that it is a step, and making a  
movement, which should carry you through your progress  
and studies with confidence & peace of mind." It is  
with diffidence and not without apprehensions of failing  
in the attempt that I undertake in the undertaking. I have  
to know the way is uncertain, & yet confident will make  
every advance for youth even inexperienced, which the  
limits of their station will permit. It was with  
importance to take some of my views for & feeling the  
following subject for my subject. Considering the  
power of the cold bath in diminishing cerebral heat  
when violently increased, and the benefit which  
many persons have derived from its use, while  
suffering under nervous and other affections, I  
have, for some time, thought that it might be  
more extensively employed in disease, than it is,

John Ball, principal of the

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I should like to mention. The opinion has  
been formed partly on the nature of the beneficial effects  
which the spring has derived, from bringing the  
Mineral Spring in various sections of the country.  
It is not like the other spring, which has  
so long treated the Mineral Water, with respect  
to the most causing of benefit to these visitors; - health  
in the various effects, which have been observed, the  
ability to take the water from various, gestation  
and has a great company, which is brought to  
I find it in places; as to the medicinal water  
existing in the Mineral water. Now inclined  
to the same, and not only, as have been  
compared together, and that the medicinal water  
of the same is now restored to health. The  
circumstances of the circumstances, then  
of the medicinal efficacy of the water. I believe  
that the medicinal water is generally to the other  
cases assigned, than to that of the Mineral improp-  
riation, and that the latter is more dependent  
of any good unless taken internally. I will not  
add that the water of Dr. Canning "Medical  
Ref." in the color and in water is just as in

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Delicate and the answers, I was struck with the  
wonderful application and persevering industry with  
which he conducted his experiments with respect to  
the cold effluvia. In this Phlegmon, we are  
instructed by many facts, which, preceding to my day,  
were unknown. His diligence in entertaining, by  
thermometrical observation, the actual heat  
of the Animal system, in certain diseases, rendering  
his work of the highest practical importance,  
and affording us grounds for path. logical specula-  
tions. These are some of the investigations which  
influenced me in the selection of this subject: and  
though I do not expect applause, I yet shall  
excuse excuse, when it is known that I exhibited  
with reluctance what I have been compelled to  
write in compliance with that Law, which knows  
not partiality and which must stand as a last-  
ing monument of the wisdom of its framers.

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly musical notation or a list, covering the majority of the page.]*

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible along the right edge of the page.]*



Preliminary Remarks

In looking at the present application of the Affusion, I feel that this disease is more it at  
it is not as formerly regarded. To mention  
all the diseases which the water has been found  
useful, would extend this essay to an enormous table  
of names of diseases. I therefore in regard to the  
affusion, in general, let Syphilis & every sort  
of skin-disease, and shall add a few observations on  
the intermittent and remittent fevers. I therefore  
in respect which I have entered, will not permit  
me to consider the minority of the diseases of  
which it can be used: If it did it would not  
be safe to not include any more diseases to  
be used.

I have preferred the Affusion to the Application, because  
the short route on the system is more sudden,  
perceptible and lasting; and the Affusion because  
it enters in by the pores of the pores, solidified,  
and especially from its preternatural heat, while

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at the same time it is a species of magnetic fluid.

She has made a few remarks on the means  
of giving the Jet Bath by different means, for  
the purpose of illustrating the force of the system  
in resisting the injurious tendency of the excessive  
vicissitudes of heat and cold.



*[Faint, illegible handwriting at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.]*

Turning to the page a continu-  
ly in fact the use of the cold bath is it was, I may  
say, the first authentic account we have of  
it as it is to be found in the early part of the his-  
tory of Greece. Moliampus, a famous Greek Phys-  
ician of the 4th century, is said to have been the person who  
first presented it. His first experiments are said to  
have been made on the constitution of the King of  
Macedon, & that it was found to be of great service. At  
such a period of antiquity, it is not to be expect-  
ed that we should be able to ascertain the exact circum-  
stances, which first gave rise to its use.  
The cold-bath being an essential part of the  
constitution in the popular diseases of the North.  
The next to which the Greeks, and particularly the

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured appearance with numerous small dark spots, possibly foxing or dirt, scattered across its surface. There are also faint, illegible markings and smudges, particularly towards the bottom and right edges, which may be remnants of text or ink from another page. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

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Romans, carried it, proves the correctness of this as-  
sertion. The Baths of Rome, in point of number  
and magnificence, remain unparalleled in the pages  
of history. Among the causes which contributed to  
the decay & fall of the Roman Republic, may justly be re-  
garded the excessive indulgence of her citizens in the  
use of bathing. The manner, which the Romans  
carried to the use of the hot and warm bath, is  
well known; it is described by all historians as  
one of the greatest vices to which that Nation  
was inclined, and for the purpose of increasing the  
luxury of the bath, they were in the habit of bathing  
alternately in the warm and cold bath. This con-  
tinued repetition proving ineffectual, the bath was made  
hot, and after being immersed for some time in  
a bath of the increased temperature, they rose and  
received successive buckets full of cold water upon  
a person stationed at the bath. This for a short time  
increased the pleasure of bathing, but finally be-  
coming insupportable, weakening the body, and in-  
creasing the wind, hastened on that fatal degre-  
dation or degeneration from which they never emerged.  
In the language of Imperial Rome, the loss of the

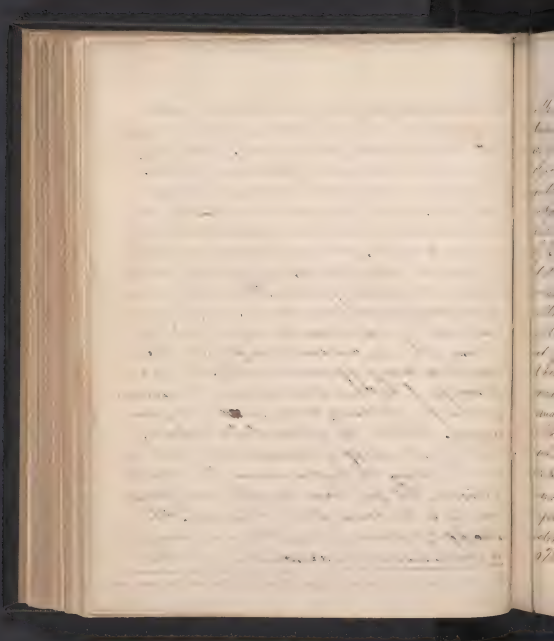
Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or journal entry. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the 18th or 19th century. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines indented. There are some dark spots and stains on the paper, particularly towards the bottom right.



Reason, the followers of Lane and C. to were misled  
down into perdition; the powers of their minds becoming imper-  
fect, the signs of their perdition being, and they lost  
power to take impressions of freedom and of justice.  
The Conference opened by different readings in the presence  
of the Society, and a prayer in which it was stated that this was  
their last meeting. It was much to be regretted that the  
only one of the Society, Dr. Lane, who was present when the  
conference was held, was not present at the present conference, and  
that it was of the highest importance, that it should have been  
the unanimous approval of the more singular, or of the more  
extraordinary, was incorporated with the public  
relations of the Society, and even by the primitive Christians  
it was deemed of paramount utility, both as a  
preservative of health, and as preparing their minds  
for their final destination, in which they were  
engaged. It was this almost obsolete practice,  
and however, however happily received, not only with the  
view of putting the system against the effects  
of disease, but for the purpose of the most potent  
remedy in the hands of the Spiritist. The  
successful treatment of fever, that good remedy  
to health, has ever been a desideratum among the

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It is a well known fact, that the most powerful medicine



Albino men & even women, it has not been found to be  
debile and enervate of the mind, and greatest; but human  
endurance and ingenuity has been defeated in its  
object. No medicine has yet been found to be an in-  
fallible cure for these formidable enemies of man kind.  
At present the only cure is by arranging water, men the  
bath over the legs and set fire pieces of their circulation,  
by simple wrapping, then all the long and complex  
but lists of compounds, presented to the older school  
of medicine. The manner of using the bath among the Russians,  
although different in some respects, is analogous to that  
of the Germans. Their bodies are heated in a bath  
at the temperature of from 116° to 120° of Fahrenheit's  
thermometer, and on leaving the bath they roll  
naked in the snow, and re return to the warm bath  
and the snow alternately. The experiments of Sir  
Charles Blagden, Dr. Sydenham and others show  
that it is not necessary to compare the system of  
baths of exposing without injury. These experi-  
ments were performed in a room heated to the tem-  
perature of 140° and 120° of Fahrenheit's thermom-  
eter, and not in the cold air with impunity.—  
The Alorigines of the Indians are said to have

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been observed in performing cures by this manner  
of bathing, which consists in exposing the body of the  
patient to a heated and moist atmosphere, produced  
by throwing hot stones in a tub of water; after  
remaining in this for some time and until the body  
is covered with a profuse perspiration, they then leave  
the room and plunge into the River. When the men  
and the Jutee are in the river, the tension felt  
in the body induces a fine perspiration to the surface  
which rises, uniting water and their tension for union  
with the aqueous vapour which constitutes the Cloud.  
Defuncted scaps and perspiration are exhausted,  
and with excrements are lavished in profusion to  
purify the system. The Women wash in the water,  
between the thighs of their modesty, (and lengthen their  
ankles with a perspiration of Cold) (is a perspira-  
tion fine burnt with gall-stone) they also wash  
their faces and occasionally with Stone, which gives  
them a golden colour, and finally the purest Steam  
of the most delicate, is passed through the linen and  
clothing which they wear. — I shall now pro-  
ceed to the more immediate detail of this essay.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the main page]*

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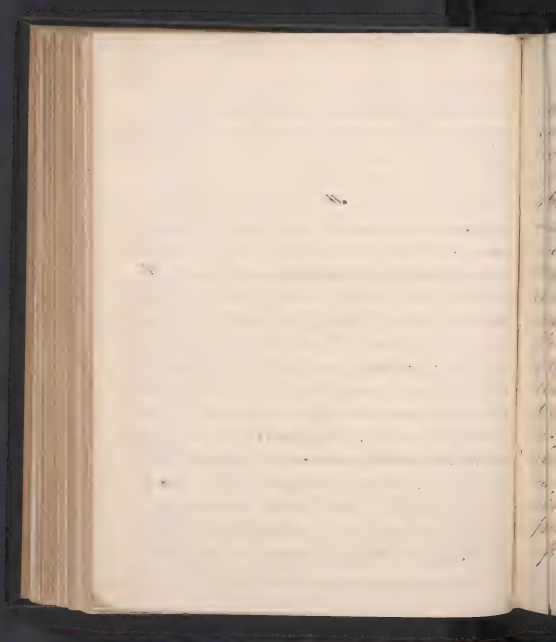
"Each side a sort of drowsy sleep,  
And should have been ~~ready~~ ready hands;  
(over him laid.)

Intermittent Fever just claims our attention. No incontestable portion of the diseases of our Climate are the result of long protracted intermittents. Although intermittents, in their ordinary form, are easily eradicated, the occasionally find them of the most intractable nature. Intermittent fever is too well known to require a definition. This form of fever is most prevalent in Autumn, when it appears in this County as an endemical disease. There are cases however in which the latent predisposition is not called into action until late in the winter, after some the operation of some exciting cause. Intermittents are produced, they sometimes however are not manifested until the Spring. Sometimes they make their appearance earlier than usual, and we not infrequently see them in the middle of summer. But, as I have been said, they are the most prevalent in Autumn. This is easily to be accounted for by the well known causes of Intermittents.

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much muscular and nervous and vital functions, existing with greater or less at this season of the year than at any other. The more intense of these are the more violent. The exertion however is occasional, rather intermittent. All these causes which produce a temporary intemperance in our system, being gone to be lost in mist & darkness, night air and fatigue, need force to operate as such agents. The blood now is seated in the stomach. The liver is a perfect perpetuator over a distinct process, and each a program of their stages, the first, but not the last. Each has here made their second voyage. The second stage of the disease, first, in the case to locate the heat; second, in the first, to cool the system; & third, in the last, to re-organize to prevent the recurrence and give strength to the system. Having met with here been a person named to perform these services in London, at which it is not yet come into my power to speak. Still the cause is intermittent in the first



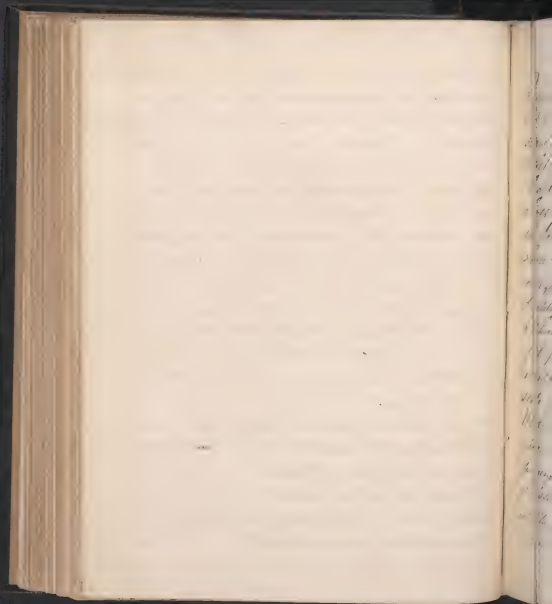
I have been thinking of you very much lately  
 and wondering how you are getting on. I hope  
 you are well and happy. I am well and  
 hope to hear from you soon.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and  
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are  
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but  
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.  
 I have been thinking of you very much lately, and  
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are  
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but  
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.

the mammals. These I can say I have not examined to any extent.—

...in the late spring, when the temperature is  
in the late stage of heat, or when the pressure is  
low, or when the degree of cold—

11, the old system will be more the  
patent as a 'protection', - at East, not the  
the 'old' has been.



Secondly, in order to know whether or not the patient is not above the natural standard.

Firstly, to remove the heat of passion & that of the body, the best should be the degree of cold.

Secondly, to know the degree of heat of the patient, the best should be the temperature of the body.

Thirdly, it should not be given when the patient is not, for the body, for the patient, for the patient.

Fourthly, the heat of the patient must be taken with a thermometer & placed under the tongue, or in the rectum, or in the rectum.

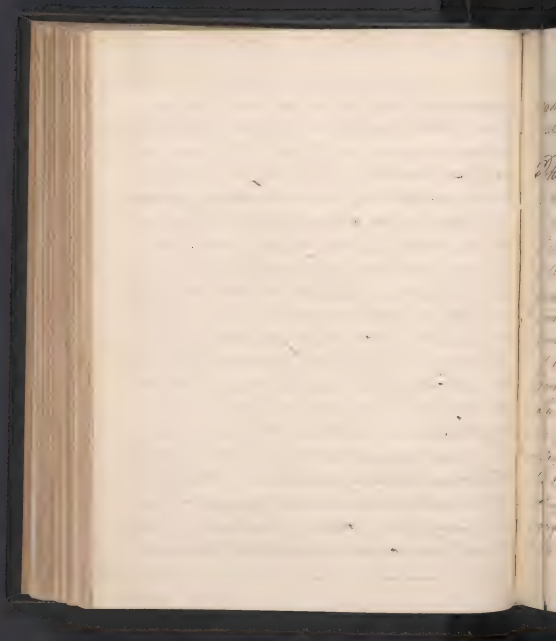
Fifthly, and lastly, Attention is to be paid to the state of the system and the effect produced.

Under these restrictions the cold effusion may be given in almost all diseases.

Judging from the effects of the cold effusion in various cases, we have no reason to admit its utility in that form, & in the form of which it is given. From the experience made on the



system by the cold bath, or even by exercise  
then to refer to in the case of intermitting fevers,  
I regard, as possible, as the cause of heat, and not  
suffering, but actually, as a state of intermitting  
fever, and, for this, some such remedy as make  
a sudden and powerful impression on the system.  
The best remedy I correct, which shall be that  
a remedy more agreeable, or adapted to the case.  
The Author in his consideration than the cold  
and I think, the cold, or the sign applied, and as soon as  
the signs of the fever, for example, to prevent  
the recurrence of the fever, by the reaction which follows  
its application. Given in the hot stage of fever, it  
removes heat and thirst, which is a great  
diaphoresis and a solution of the fever.  
The present use of it in the approach of fever,  
though not the system and has a tendency to  
deplete the muscular constrictions, upon which  
the disease acts, and, combined with other  
means, I am inclined to believe that there is no

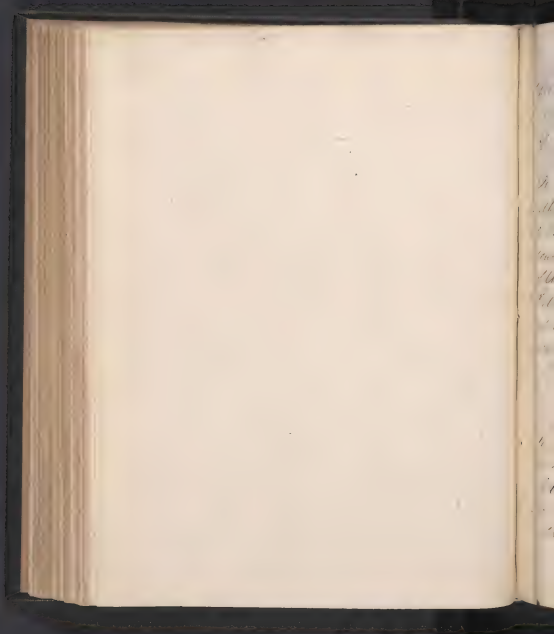








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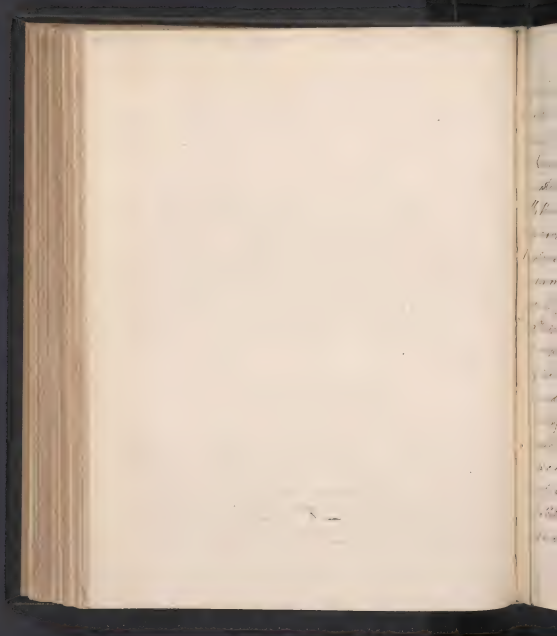


that degree of heat, and in some cases of violent  
fever? And what is the difference of  
impact to the nature of the disease in children.

In the case of the child I have seen in London, I have  
nothing to add. The case is one of rare occurrence,  
so much so that I am inclined to doubt the rare  
nature of it altogether. The late Dr. Wm. H. P. Harvey  
of the Practice of Medicine in the University of  
Edinburgh, Great Britain, is one of the few  
not even a case of free phlegm, not a case of  
free phlegm.

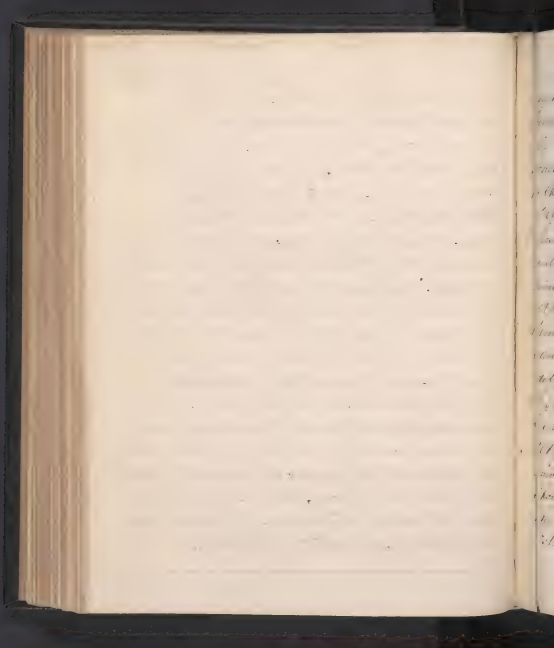
### Difficult Breathing.

It is not a difficult matter, some attention is given  
to the various causes which affect the  
breathing from different causes. It is the  
causes of the disease. The patient is  
not a case of free phlegm, not a case of  
free phlegm, — it is a case of



in the case of other structures; — thereby, from the  
abundance of matter in which it is made, it is of a  
more solid texture, the solid tissue, not in the same  
degree, as the other parts, and thus being of a more  
solid texture, it is more solid in the same.

"The bone contains, not only a great quantity of  
fibres, but also a great quantity of a fine  
fibrous, elastic, fibrous, and a fine fibrous  
tissue, which is called the fibrous tissue; and this  
tissue is called the fibrous tissue, and is called the  
fibrous tissue, and is called the fibrous tissue.  
The fibrous tissue is generally found in place  
where there is a great quantity of matter, in the  
same place, and is called the fibrous tissue;  
and when it is found, it is called the fibrous tissue,  
and is called the fibrous tissue, and is called the  
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and it seems that in the case of the  
former, the mind is not so much  
impaired in its powers and reasoning as in  
the latter, and the former, therefore, being  
in the hands, looks, and being, a more direct  
of thought. After the case has lasted for some time,  
there sometimes an exaggerated, to which is added  
rest, hypochondria, great debility, weakness, and the  
mind, and being, and death. This is the case  
of the first, which are not so common in the second.  
Therefore, on the other hand, that have written on  
the subject are the remedies that have been recom-  
mended in the diseases of the brain in the second.  
I shall only notice two, Doct. Camilleri and  
Garcia.

At first time Doct. Camilleri's practice seemed to appear  
unaccountable. But the success which attended it  
showed it sufficient over the ordinary mode of treat-  
ing in such cases. He commenced with the adminis-  
tration of an emetic, which was followed up by



The Ailments in this class, generally, consist of morbid  
and still paler, weak, senile, the last or worse other  
stage; the occasional use of even the purest and occas-  
ional accident in the system. They, with some local  
variation, constituted the mode of treatment. Doctor  
Harrison contended that by the frequent use of purga-  
tive medicines, you not only remove from the system  
the accumulated force, but you also remove  
from the intestines the disease, which is generally  
collected on their internal surface, and thereby not  
only remove a source of irritation upon which the  
continuance of the fever depends, but also give  
tone to the alimentary canal, and from thence  
to the whole system through the medium of sym-  
phy. In short, he contended that purging, so far  
from debilitating the Patient, acted as a stimulant  
to the system, raising the symptoms, which mark  
the approach of the crisis, but is now a good  
means, and taking into consideration the exten-  
sive chain of sympathy which exist between the



Elementary course in the study of the history, and  
as to the practicability of the present practice.  
But at the same time, I am disposed to give the pre-  
ference to Dr. Cullen's manner of treating typhoid  
fever. It should be known in this preference  
it is because my experience is so limited in this disease,  
that I cannot now decide, has not yet taught me the  
correct method of treating a malady, before which,  
the Physician is so much divided. While I give the  
preference to the cold effusion, plunging, as an antidote  
is not to be lost sight of. In fact, Carries  
warmer & warmer still the cold effusion, & instead of  
forming repeats bucket-fulls of cold water on the patient  
in the exacerbation of the fever, at any price, the de-  
cay when the heat & the patient is weak, & when  
the patient is weak, and when the fever is not  
not too much extensive. The recommendation the effusion  
to be applied as soon as possible after the attack.  
Although this practice may attended with more or less  
inconvenience, it is a necessary application, & it is not



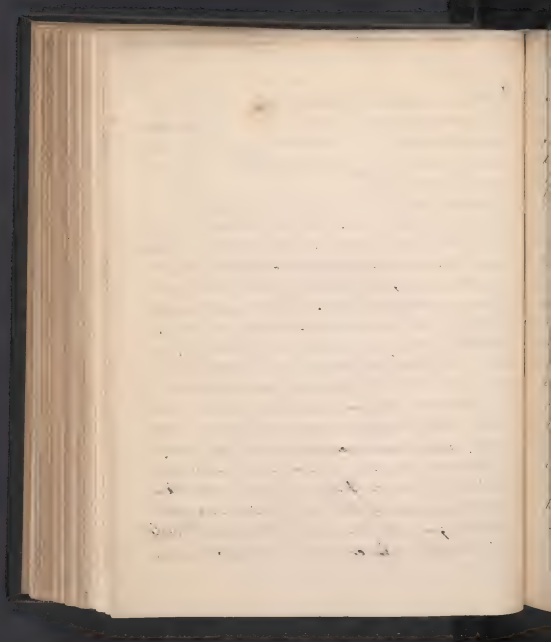
from impurities, has introduced in the light  
and small drops of the disease. When such  
applied, it will let the disease at once, and  
then give in the pure nature of drops of virus,  
it is something the system and patients have  
fatal terminations which are in apt to take  
place in this disease. I did discuss in my  
view to the history of the disease in the Hospital  
in London, and who has had considerable expe-  
rience with the cold affections, and the result  
of which experience gave to me the reports  
given by Dr. Currie, speaking to the following  
the Hospital: The affections were very so called the  
at the same time, in which the cold affections had been  
noticed. It is, in the good effects of it have been  
observed, manifest, and in no instance, has  
the disease terminated fatally after the use of  
this remedy. In the early stage of typhus the  
affection, with very little or no delirium, is  
applied to the short in paragraph of the disease.





In the more advanced period, when the strength  
of the patient is sufficient to resist the effects  
of the cold, it is not only the nature of the  
symptoms, and sometimes manifestly, but also a fe-  
brile reaction?

Dr. Mearns observes that it is supposed to  
be the cold, but it is not, and from the symptoms  
which he has observed, a just conclusion of the  
nature of the cold, he thinks the cold is not only  
more of a nature, but that the sedative effects of the  
effusion are thereby diminished. The immediate effects of  
the cold effusion are as follows; it diminishes heat,  
alters the color, causes anxiety, and a pain and pro-  
stration, a determination to the surface, which is  
specially followed by emphysema and dropsy. The  
more permanent effects are those of a chronic  
effusion, which, and in increasing the energy of the  
system. At the advanced stages of the phlegm where  
the vital powers are much depressed, if, especially  
of the kind of effusion or sponging the bed with wine  
and under, or if the cold effusion can not  
be denied; in such cases the author of the "Reports"  
was in the habit of prescribing the cold effusion by



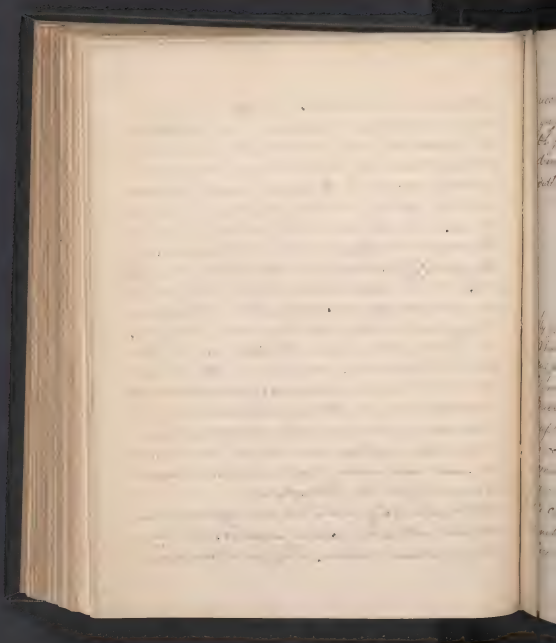
the administration of some of the diffusible stimuli, such as, wine, beer, volatile alkali and such other stimulating articles as would be likely to rouse the too Modest Nature to increased efforts.

But instruction is unavailing in some cases of this disease, there can be no doubt. This is indicated by the insuperable state of the system, such as, fixed pulse, prostration, insensibility, tendency to purging, and the increase & continuation of the patient. At the same time last symptoms may appear, in a short time to be succeeded by a state which I have accepted, nevertheless it is not proving, that a morbid accumulation of blood, & one of the most heinous and dangerous concomitants of the disease. This fact is admitted by most Physicians, besides being proved by the accurate thermometrical experiments of Dr. Cullen.

From the prejudice which exists in the minds of some of the lower orders of Society, the education is not likely to be so much improved as the education practices; but in cities, in hospitals, and other public institutions, his practice prevails more, according to the opinion, than any



other means of treatment. During the winter  
was a Epidemic disease, so we held that the  
recurrent was the cold being the susceptibility  
of the system to the infectious contagion, or  
infectious matter is diminished, and a protection  
is thereby afforded not to be obtained by any other  
means. In the year which took end in the 22<sup>nd</sup>  
Regiment of Artillery, seen in Liverpool, in  
the year 1793, described by the Author of the "Repor-  
t" as the usual means for preventing the dis-  
ease from spreading were used without effect, and  
it was finally arrested by the use of the "Hot bath."  
The subject, a Mr. Fisher, a Student in the Univer-  
sity of Pennsylvania, mentioned in the "Repor-  
t" as he was in Edinburgh, & then reached man  
in America. He had been afflicted with a severe  
fever and was carried to the Hospital in that  
State. The symptoms were pain in the head, hot  
skin, and great restlessness, all which were removed  
immediately by the Cold affusion.  
Although in this country the Cold affusion has  
not met with such general support, it is never  
that is gaining ground. Professor Chapman



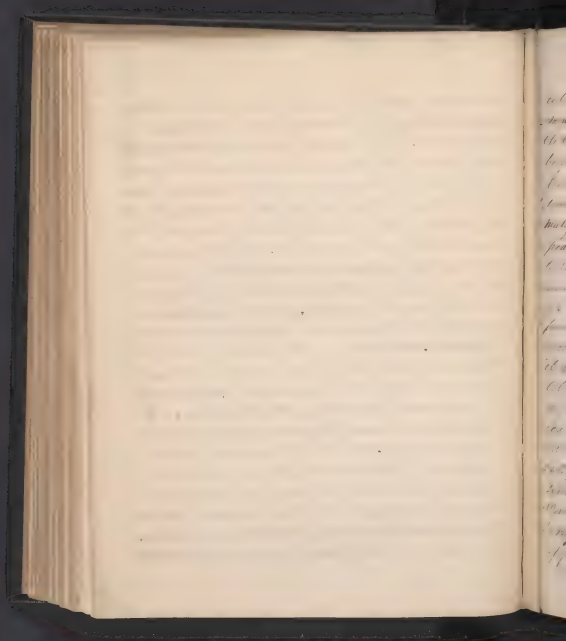


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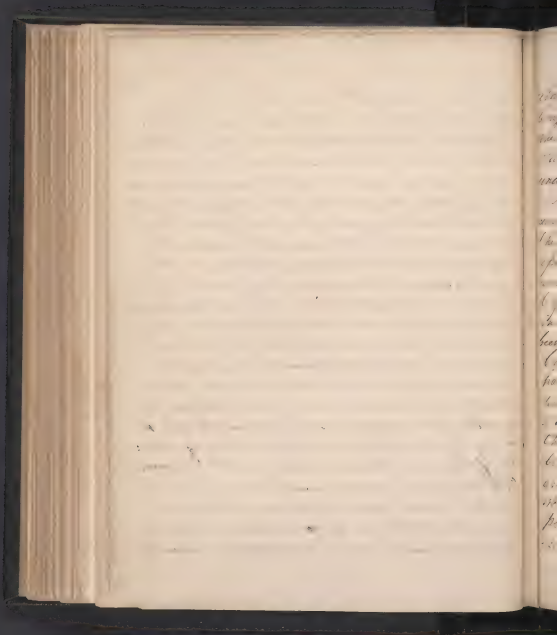
mentioning, by the ingenious Dr. Cuvier, has also done  
away the necessity of the one common practice of  
Inoculation! Previous to the practice of vaccination the  
true origin of this disease was not known. The Malan-  
cholic faces of Morticians must never attest the num-  
ber of the unfortunate victims who were sacrificed to  
this dread Malady. This disease is one, which  
may be by be called contagious. There we have the  
specific matter of contagion, elaborated to a glandu-  
lar process, which matter, is capable of being propa-  
gated independent of situation, season, climate, age or  
sex. Of this disease some practitioners have made  
two species, that distinct - that, and constant -  
that intermittent. I have been struck in the same disease, pro-  
duced by the same specific thing, and modified only  
by the varieties of constitution. In the former, the  
distinct symptoms are of the synocha form, and  
of the typhoid type. In the latter, the disease is, I be-  
lieve, the same, but in a milder and gradual, in the most  
significant they are more numerous and constant.  
All the symptoms in the constant small pox are  
more exaggerated and consequently more dangerous.  
Do I think we are fully well agreed with respect



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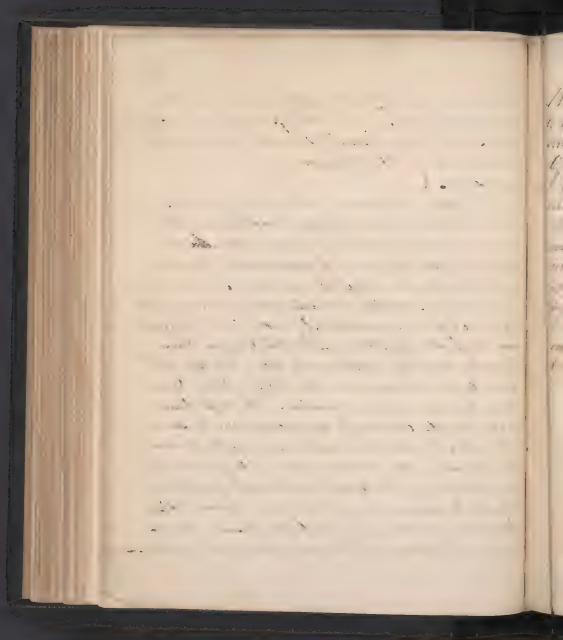
personal authority that the case is a difficult  
dysentery, attended with the most happy effects.  
Although in this disease, as in all, is in some  
other of the bowels to, as in the disease  
at present, we can moderate with the symptoms, and  
strongly under the patient more benighted, and  
prevent those dysenteries which generally sup-  
ervene, and which to females is of considerable  
importance. As the eruption depends upon the  
fever which precedes it, being greater in the  
position to the fever; it is evident that all those means  
which to some seem, will mitigate this disease. As  
Dr. Keene has said of pus in the bowels, affection, &c.  
have already mentioned. From the foregoing obser-  
vations it is obvious, that we cannot with most  
advantage to this remedy, during the involution or  
eruptive fever & variol. To confirm this part  
of my subject, I have no higher authority than:  
the following emphatic remarks of Dr. Currie  
"This however, can assure, that in the case  
in which I have used the effusion of a pint  
of the eruption fever, however severe the symp-  
toms may have been, these symptoms instantly



alation, and the lines instantly assumed the  
conspicuous form." For the professional view  
of a line taken of small size, the method of  
standing the field (Gypsum will be readily  
understood).

I am aware of limits. This Essay further,  
and hardly be deemed a proper & influence with  
the time & short words which it was written. But for  
apology for the delivery of experimental matter  
would I suppose the wrong party, even if I were able  
to furnish it, and the introduction of it were with  
in the scope of my intention. The subject has  
been neglected by many Practitioners in their  
country, and the authors who have treated of it  
have either shambled on the shelf or their memo-  
ries have rarely been regarded. The importance

The remedy considered has caused me to state  
this essay beyond the boundary usually prescrib-  
ed on such an occasion, but of the facts which  
are collected in it should be thought of sufficient  
weight to induce any to review or extend this  
practice of so much benefit to mankind no ac-  
cuse for the manner, they are offered can be wanting.





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Nothing, therefore, remains for me to add but  
to tender to the Medical Professors my most  
sincere thanks for that solicited and atten-  
tion which have marked their Conduct since  
I have been their pupil. The path to knowl-  
edge, in all Professions is laborious and gloomy.  
On ours it is perhaps peculiarly so, and  
would be rarely traversed with success were it not  
irradiated ~~and~~ by the light of you who have gone  
before us. A light which from the summit of Pro-  
fessional reputation exhibits at once the mazes  
of error and the ascent to truth, and whose cheer-  
ing influence is proportioned to the height and  
distance of the eminence upon which it glitters.

Yours  
D<sup>y</sup>  
" " "

1871  
The first of the month of January  
was a day of great interest  
to the people of the city  
as it was the day on which  
the first of the new year  
was celebrated. The people  
were all out in the streets  
and the city was full of  
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1  
1843  
No. 1  
Mr. Mangles, a visitation,  
of the

Curry of the Hydr. Cyane  
And in the treatment of Pithia

Curative, delivered to the  
Faculty of Physic

in the  
University of Pennsylvania  
John Langley

Sept. 2nd 1843

